

LABOR CLARION

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Vigilantes in Control Of Amador County to Intimidate Strikers

Reports from Jackson, Amador County, where a strike of miners has been in progress since last October, indicate that a reign of terror and lawlessness has been inaugurated by the "Vigilantes" organized by local merchants under the instigation of the mine owners.

On Friday last two hundred "citizen volunteers," sworn in by Sheriff George Lucot, stormed the strikers' picket headquarters near the Kennedy and Argonaut mines. A special dispatch to a San Francisco newspaper states that "pickets gathered to await arrival of non-union workers for the morning shift were scattered."

Another group had burned the tent used by the pickets and equipment that had been in the tent was dragged to a bonfire that had been lighted and was destroyed in the flames. Furniture, stoves, tables and boxes were smashed and hurled into the fire by the "representatives of the law" in the guise of vigilantes deputized by the sheriff. Union miners were angered further by the fact that these "deputy sheriffs" had destroyed the American flag which had flown over their headquarters.

The excuse of the vigilantes for taking the high-handed action was furnished by the alleged bombing of cars containing strike-breakers with eggs, mud and epithets as they passed in single file through the picket line.

Vandeleur Protests to Governor

Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the State Federation of Labor and of the San Francisco Labor Council, on Saturday last dispatched a telegram to Governor Merriam describing the reign of terror in Amador County and demanding a safe convoy for a committee that went into the strike area to arrange for relief for the strikers. The message said in part:

"A reign of terror exists in Amador county, where some 500 American citizens are on strike against intolerable working and wage conditions.

"These men have been on strike since October 1, 1934. There has not been made even the allegation they have engaged in any violence or any illegal act. All these men have done is refuse to work under conditions imposed by the absentee owners of these mines, and proof of their Americanism is their willingness to arbitrate.

"At the suggestion of the mine owners a band of terrorists has been organized, has burned down headquarters of the strikers and has driven individual strikers off the public highways.

Constitutional Rights Violated

"Two awful developments have occurred. Many of the terrorists, whose purpose is to violate every constitutional right of the workers, have been cloaked with authority by being sworn in as deputy sheriffs. Members of the State Highway Patrol have joined in this palpable and fantastic overthrow of the constitution.

"These individuals, parading under the American Protective League of Amador County, have

publicly declared they will permit no officials of the State Federation of Labor to enter the strike area and have threatened furthermore to prevent importation of food to these American citizens.

"Labor of California emphatically protests improper and illegal use of the State Highway Patrol to aid these groups in their coercive activities, which are subversive of the California constitution.

"Tomorrow morning (Sunday) the State Federation of Labor will send an official committee into Amador county to arrange for food and relief for these men. In view of the threats and the success of these individuals in the past in carrying out their threats, the State Federation of Labor respectfully demands its authorized committee be given safe convoy into the strike area."

Governor's "Secret Investigator"

So far Governor Merriam's only contribution to the maintenance of law and order in the strike area has been to appoint a "secret investigator" whose name is withheld, to report on the situation in Jackson. The governor told reporters that "a party at Jackson" had informed him that quiet had been restored and that there was no immediate likelihood of further trouble.

Acting on a report from J. L. R. Marsh, who has had charge of the strike for the State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting last Friday ordered a telegram sent to Secretary of Labor Perkins telling of the action of the Amador county sheriff in deputizing "night-riding vigilantes" to suppress the strikers, and that the State Highway Patrol had been enlisted in the attempt to suppress picketing.

In the meantime the strikers are continuing peacefully to prosecute the strike, and it is a significant fact that not one of the striking union miners has deserted.

Indicating the methods used by the mine owners, who apparently are in control of the county government, a hotel building in Amador City where strikers had been quartered was ordered closed by the county health officer, Dr. J. M. Wakefield.

MARINE WORKERS' FEDERATION

Delegates and representatives of marine and longshore workers from all Pacific Coast ports have been meeting this week in the Labor Temple for the purpose of forming a Coast Marine Federation. While nothing has been made public as to its deliberations, it is reported that progress is being made in the formation of a permanent organization.

Massachusetts Shoe Factories Are Moving to Low-Wage States

Despite frantic efforts made by civic administrations of a number of Massachusetts cities and towns, the movement of footwear manufacturing firms from the Bay State to Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont continues. Chiefly the trend is into Maine from northeastern Massachusetts.

Maine cities and towns are out openly in the market, seeking the shoe factories, and at Bangor, Me., \$20,000 was collected, as financial assistance for a company which offered to transfer from a Massachusetts site to Bangor, if \$20,000 was contributed.

President Roosevelt Appeals to Congress For N.R.A. Extension

Calling upon Congress to clarify obscure provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act and to extend its life for another two years, President Roosevelt on Wednesday last, in a special message to the lawmakers, asked that they be guided by the lessons and mistakes of the N.R.A. in continuing the law.

He asked that the right of employees to bargain collectively be "fully protected," called for maintenance of the government right to establish minimum standards of wages, hours and fair competition, and asked for more adequate application of anti-trust laws. A call for a drastic war against "chiselers" was included in his program.

"The fundamental purposes and principles of the act are sound," the President said. "To abandon them is unthinkable. It would spell the return of industrial and labor chaos."

The President also is in favor of state N.R.A. legislation, it was learned.

The President recommended retention of voluntary submission of codes, government power to fix adequate standards in labor relations, elimination of child labor, and minimum wages and maximum hours features.

He listed great gains as having been made under the N.R.A. and hit at "carping critics and those who seek either political advantage or the right again to indulge in unfair practices or exploitation of labor or consumers."

From these sources, he indicated, had issued much of the criticism against the N.R.A.

He credited N.R.A. with giving employment to four million workers, eliminating child labor, outlawing sweatshops, releasing "millions of workers" from starvation wages and excessive hours, and advancing the cause of collective bargaining.

Criticisms of N.R.A. were recognized by the Senate finance committee when it decided to proceed under the Nye-McCarran resolution for N.R.A. investigation in connection with the new legislation.

Chairman Pat Harrison of the finance committee said the N.R.A. investigation would be carried forward as a basis for the new legislation which the President's message asked.

Harrison, who will handle the Recovery Act extension, said the new bill would not be ready until the Nye-McCarran investigations were concluded.

With the finance committee in control it was indicated that the administration would be in full charge of the proceedings and could smother any efforts at a drastic change in N.R.A. policy.

STRIKE STOPS PUBLIC SERVICES

The employees of the light and power company of Northeast Brazil, owned by American capitalists, struck to enforce their demand for higher wages. The walkout stopped tramways and light, water and telephone services in Natal.

Prevailing Wage Rate To Be Insisted Upon By Organized Labor

Reversing its stand for payment of prevailing rates of wages on the \$4,880,000 work relief bill, the appropriations committee of the United States Senate adopted a compromise amendment providing that if the wage paid by the government endangers the prevailing wages paid on similar construction, the federal rate shall be changed. The amendment was a substitute for the McCarran amendment, providing for the payment of prevailing wages. The substitute says:

"In the event the President or such official or agency of government as he may select shall determine after investigation that the rate of wages paid is affecting adversely or is likely to decrease the prevailing rates of wages paid for any work of a similar nature in any city, town, village or other civil division of the state in which the work is located, or in the District of Columbia, the President, or the official or agency designated by him, shall immediately fix the rate of wages at an amount not less than the prevailing rate of wages paid for work of a similar nature in such locality."

The committee's action was taken in the face of strong labor advocacy of a prevailing rate of wages clause, voiced before the committee by the entire American Federation of Labor executive council, headed by President Green. The council strongly urged adoption of the McCarran amendment to the bill providing for the payment of prevailing rate of wages.

President Green announced the compromise amendment adopted by the committee was unacceptable to labor and that the fight for a prevailing rate of wages clause would go on. "We do not

regard the substitute referred to as an improvement over the original form of the public works relief measure," he said. The original form, to which labor is opposed, provided for a wage estimated to be approximately \$50 a month.

"The substitute provides for the establishment of a relief wage, lower if necessary than the prevailing rate in each community where public relief work is being carried on," Green further said. "It provides that a change in this lower rate can be made only after an investigation discloses that the existence and maintenance of the prevailing rate is threatened. That means we will attempt to right a wrong after the damage has been done."

"Labor will oppose the adoption of the substitute and will call upon the friends of labor to vote against it. We will appeal to members of the United States Senate to approve the McCarran resolution providing for the maintenance of the prevailing wage rates in each community when the public works relief bill is finally acted upon."

AUTO UNION MERGER ORDERED

By decision of the American Federation of Labor executive council, more than one hundred local unions of automobile workers will be united in an international union, with officers appointed provisionally by the Federation. Later the union will elect its own officers. The action of the council was in accordance with an order of the San Francisco A. F. of L. convention.

CHEAP APARTMENTS

The town council of South Queensferry, Scotland, is erecting a block of four-room apartments which will be rented for \$1.50 per week. Apartments of three large rooms will be rented for \$1.45 and three small ones for \$1.40. The council is using direct labor to build the apartments, having found this method much cheaper than contract work.

Gen. Wood Named

President Roosevelt has appointed General Robert E. Wood, chief executive of Sears-Roebuck & Co., as his main adviser on the administration of the \$4,800,000,000 work relief fund.

General Wood's appointment was announced by Secretary of Commerce Roper following a conference at the White House attended by the Secretary, General Wood and Henry P. Kendall, chairman of the business council.

It was stated that although technically heading a committee of the Business Advisory and Planning Council to consult with the President on how the billions shall be expended, General Wood would in effect be the virtual administrator of the fund.

Biddle Urges Increase Of Powers Granted to Labor Relations Board

Agreement with labor on the necessity of giving the National Labor Relations Board needed power to make collective bargaining effective was expressed by Francis J. Biddle, chairman of the board, in a Columbus, Ohio, speech which was given little publicity. Here are significant excerpts from the speech:

"I prefer it (collective bargaining) to the less flexible and more one-sided method of achieving the same results by codes."

"Collective bargaining legislation is comparable to other forms of social insurance" in giving a workman an "equity in his job."

On the duty of employer to bargain collectively:

"If obeyed it will tend to put against the power of organized industry the equal power of organized labor; and thus create an equality of opportunity out of which free bargaining can actually arise. Further than this the government has not gone, nor has it intended to go."

Unionization Up to Workers

"Company unions are not abolished * * * where such a union is the honest and untrammelled expression of the workers."

"The board should not ever try to influence the development of unionization. That is for workers, not for boards. And we should avoid, wherever possible, sitting as an umpire on jurisdictional disputes between unions."

As to the case of the San Francisco "Call-Bulletin":

"A broader question is whether 7-a cases should come before industrial boards at all. Usually they are bi-partisan, and it would seem that bi-partisan boards do not function as well in non-unionized or semi-unionized fields as impartial boards."

Delays caused by lack of power to enforce compliance prompted Biddle to refer to "delay, discouragement, broken morale of the men" leading to end of the union. "Do you wonder that workers may prefer rather more direct action?"

Biddle's Recommendations

Biddle's recommendations for legislation were: "The majority rule should be very definitely and clearly defined."

"Wide administrative control and discretion to whatever board is chosen to enforce its terms."

"Adequate machinery must be set up * * * if we do not propose to give labor a bill of rights with one hand and destroy its effectiveness with the other."

"Decision of the court in review should affirm the findings promptly, and enter a decree for their enforcement."

"Appeal from the board to a court should be allowed only for error of law."

"Acts should apply to all industry alike, whether coded or uncoded."

YOUTHS OF 16 REFUSED JOBS

Many British employers have established the practice of dismissing boys and girls of 16 years from employment, according to statements at the Higher Education Conference of the National Union of Teachers in London. Children are eligible for higher wages when they are 16.

"I know a firm which takes practically all the boys and girls in the neighborhood into its employ in midsummer," one teacher from Manchester said. "Almost the same number of boys and girls of 16 and 17 get notice to cease work. I know of two different towns in the north of England where nearly every milk boy ceases employment at 16."

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'Profits Will Follow Raise in Wage Rates'

The Monthly Survey of Business for February, compiled by the capable research staff of the American Federation of Labor, directs the attention of industry and commerce to an outstanding truism: "Raise wages first; profits will follow."

"The year 1935 has opened with business well above last year's level," the Survey states. "The 'Annalist' index of business activity in December was 9 per cent above the preceding December, and preliminary figures for January show an increase of 12 per cent over January, 1934. Business is in its fourth rise since the summer of 1932, and has reached a level 22 points above the depression bottom. Nevertheless it is still 20 per cent below normal. . . . Since September, 1934, industry has picked up rapidly to the 80 per cent level."

"Prospects for the next few months are not yet clear. Business observers expect that industry will at least hold its present level through the spring season; whether it will rise above this level depends on factors still in the making."

Increase in Business Activity

"Two significant facts in the recent course of business stand out: (1) In spite of rises and declines, business has kept well above the low level of March, 1933. Increased buying power of workers and farmers has been the chief factor in sustaining this higher level; (2) business profits have increased in these two years; the financial condition of business firms in general has improved so that, in the spring of 1935, many more firms are in a position to profit by rising activity than in any of the three previous years."

"The present rise of business activity is of particular significance to labor, for increasing production will now place many firms in a position to pay higher wages. Increasing production reduces unit production costs and thus makes higher wage payments possible."

"It is a well-known fact that industry can not recover from depression and production can not be lifted to higher levels unless workers' buying power increases greatly above its present volume. . . . Under modern conditions wages must be raised first; profits will then follow."

Organization Essential

"Experience under N.R.A. has shown that strong union organization is necessary to increase workers' income. . . . If industry is to sell its product today strong trade union organization, with power to raise wages, is essential. With the increased use of machinery in our production processes, workers are sharing less and less in the income created by their work. . . . Union organization has become an issue of first importance in the business picture."

Sweeping Changes Are Demanded In Basic Principles of N.R.A.

Five international unions joined in submission of a brief to the Labor Advisory Board in connection with the N.R.A. two-day hearing on hours and wages. This brief challenges basic practices of N.R.A. and demands immediate and sweeping changes.

The brief was filed by Chester M. Wright and Associates for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, the United Textile Workers of America, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America and the Allied Tobacco Trades Council, which includes the Cigar Makers' International Union and the Tobacco Workers' International Union. It is the joint presentation of the unions named.

"In this presentation certain fundamental prin-

ciples are set forth as necessary to N.R.A. recovery efforts, with an indication in each case to show whether these principles are being observed," says the brief, which then continues with a group of numbered proposals.

Member of Waitresses' Union Victim of Accidental Fall

Losing her balance while hanging laundry on a line, Mrs. Ruth Pullen of 2440 California street, plunged two stories to her death—her body found on Friday last crumpled in the apartment court.

She was hanging the family laundry when her husband, John F. Pullen, S.E.R.A. worker, retired. In the morning he discovered that she had not slept in the bed. He found the kitchen window open and, leaning out, saw his wife's huddled form on the pavement below.

A Central Emergency Hospital ambulance crew pronounced the woman dead on arrival.

Mrs. Pullen was a member of Waitresses' Union No. 48, and besides her husband, leaves a daughter to mourn her loss.

N.R.A. Has Not Aided Employment In Building Trades, Says Bates

Harry C. Bates, international president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, said in testimony before a Senate judiciary sub-committee that the N.R.A. had failed to help the employment situation in the building trades industry.

Bates, testifying in support of the Black thirty-hour week bill, said that the N.R.A. code for the construction industry had been administered so that any employer of bricklayers could avoid paying the stipulated wages.

A regional agreement for the New York area provided for a \$12 wage, but the Edison Electric Company employed bricklayers at \$10 and was sustained by the legal department of the N.R.A.

"The Edison Company appealed to Donald Richberg's legal department, which rendered an opinion that the Edison Company was not bound by the regional agreement," Bates said.

"That decision nullified any attempt to maintain a wage scale or other terms of the agreement."

COTTON PICKER MENACES JOBS

An official of the International Harvester Company in Chicago announced that after a number of years spent in experiments the engineers of the company have perfected a cotton-picking machine which will throw thousands of cotton pickers out of work. It was pointed out that in one test the machine picked more cotton in seven and one-half hours than a good hand picker could pick in the entire season of three and one-half months.

President Signs Bill Restoring Federal Pay

Organized labor's fight for full restoration of government workers' pay was crowned with final victory when President Roosevelt signed the supplementary appropriations bill which carries an amendment eliminating the last 5 per cent of the cut on April 1. Ten per cent of the original 15 per cent reduction had already been restored.

Restoration of the last 5 per cent of the cut entails expenditure of \$16,000,000, it is estimated.

Word that the President had signed the bill was received with rejoicing at headquarters of labor organizations in Washington. Immediately upon receipt of the news the American Federation of Labor executive council, meeting in Washington, invited Senator McCarran of Nevada, sponsor of the pay restoration bill, to meet with the council for the purpose of extending to him the thanks of organized workers in and out of the government service. Senator Schwellenbach of Washington, another warm champion of the government workers, was also present, as were members of the A. F. of L. Wage Restoration Conference. A warm expression of gratitude to the two senators was voiced by President Green of the A. F. of L.

With the restoration of 1929 pay accomplished, the National Federation of Federal Employees has inaugurated a nation-wide drive for members, it was announced by F. A. Harrington, president of Federal Employees' Local No. 1, San Francisco affiliate of the body.

According to reliable reports there are about 2,000,000 women office workers in the United States.

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Prevailing Rates Essential

The fight over the incorporation of a prevailing wage rate clause in the pending House Joint Resolution 117, which is the administration's \$4,880,000,000 work relief bill, may be a successor to the renowned "Judge Parker case." Thirty-six senators who opposed the interests of wage earners in that case only five years ago are not now in the Senate.

Labor regards this clause as essential. The prevailing wage principle under the circumstances is necessary to the welfare of all working people and to the progress of the country as a whole. Labor will therefore fight with all the energy and resources at its command, ever mindful of the public interest. President Green said before the Senate appropriations committee:

"It is exceedingly unsound to offer additional employment by means of a work program and at the same time reduce the total income of the wage earner in private employment because of a general reduction in the wage level."

Labor does not object to limiting the amount which those on relief work may receive per month. There is no objection to the \$50 a month maximum, as suggested. But there is sound and reasonable objection to making a person go out and work the entire month at a skilled trade for such a pitiable amount. There is every economic and social reason why such a situation should not exist.

The bill, already passed by the House in practically its original form, and approved by the Senate appropriations committee with a few minor amendments, including the objectionable Russell substitute for Senator McCarran's original prevailing wage amendment, now goes to the Senate for final action. The Senate contains a number of progressive and liberal gentlemen who are held in high esteem by labor and it is felt that these gentlemen also recognize the fact that the payment of prevailing wage rates in each respective community is essential. Labor therefore feels that this fight will be won upon the sound basis of merit.

The Labor Havoc of Inventions

The N.R.A. report on the automobile industry gives figures on the displacement of labor which are not less than appalling.

In 1928 a firm making bodies for automobiles had a wood mill that employed 3000 men. Today it has no wood mill; wood is not used in modern automobile bodies. In 1929 the labor cost of making doors in one plant was \$4 per door. Today the labor cost is 15 cents per door.

When the depression began one manufacturer finished 100 eight-cylinder motor blocks on a given line-up with 250 men. Now he finishes 250 motor block on that line-up with nineteen men. A

firm making roller bearings employed between 1000 and 1100 men only a year ago. Now 150 men have been dropped from the payroll, while production has gone up 15 per cent.

"This has been accomplished," says the report, "by speed-up and labor-eliminating machinery."

While development of automatic machinery is going faster in the automobile industry than in most other forms of work, it is proceeding everywhere. And wherever it comes there is a trail of lost jobs and broken homes.

The remedy does not lie in stopping invention. That simply can not be done. The remedy lies in making a fair distribution of the benefits of invention. Every discovery which lessens the need of human workers should be reflected in lower prices, shorter hours or higher wages—or all three; and definite rules must be worked out for compensating workers who are displaced by science and invention.

The fact that no one at the present time knows just what those rules should be only emphasizes the need of a prompt start at finding out.

The Prize Write-Up

The Federal Trade Commission last week presented what ought to be the prize example of utilities write-up. The Electric Power and Light Corporation was organized to take over assets of the Utah Securities Corporation of the Electric Bond and Share group. The Utah carried these assets on its books at a valuation of \$3,854,264. But when transferred to the Electric Power and Light they were written up to \$33,373,344.

This is almost ten times their original valuation, and not a nickel of value had been added.

The F. T. C. points out two evils resulting from such write-ups. When securities are diluted this way, the whole capital structure becomes weak and waterlogged, and the least ill luck means disaster. The F. T. C. cites the case of the Tri-Utilities Corporation, which went broke; and the preferred creditors received 3½ mills on the dollar. But another and greater evil, the commission believes, is the excuse which these fantastic valuations give for high rates.

Wanton Sacrifice of Life

There used to be an old revival hymn known, from the first words of the refrain, as "Who'll Be the Next?" and it usually was sung after the profession of converts had started, and was intended to spur the tardy members of the congregation to action. The question, as would be made clear by other lines of the hymn, asked who would be next to claim salvation.

With a directly opposite meaning but a rarely appropriate choice of words, the officers and men picked for dirigible service in this country—and in many other countries—might well join in singing "Who'll Be the Next?" Next, not for salvation, but for destruction. Next to hit the earth in a two-mile drop; or to be smothered in the sea; or to be burned to cinders.

For the history of dirigibles is very largely a history of disaster. The latest—at the moment of writing—is the Macon, with a comparatively small death list. In 1933 the Akron was wrecked, with the loss of seventy-three lives. In 1925 it was the Shenandoah, with fourteen killed. This was a peculiarly inexcusable disaster, for the Shenandoah was sent to visit the fairs of the Middle West and arouse interest there in aviation at the very season when most of the tornadoes of that region appear.

But this wanton sacrifice of lives is not confined to America. The British R-101 carried forty-six men to death in 1930, and forty-four went with the ZR-2 nine years earlier. The Italia killed only eight men when she blew up over the Arctic ice in 1928; but the Roma, in 1922, accounted for thirty-four. The French Dixmude—which, by the

way, was a German-built ship—carried fifty men with her into the void.

Who'll be the next? How much longer will it take to teach the authorities of this and other countries that the dirigible is at best a dangerous vanity, and at worst, an aerial slaughter pen?

The Germans quit using dirigibles for military purposes some time before the war closed. They were too dangerous to their crews and they gave too poor results. No nation ever has got any real use out of them. They are expensive, delicate, uncertain and slow—for air creatures. A first class airplane can loop the loop around a dirigible, any day.

It might be worth while for our military minds to note that nature either never produced any counterpart of the dirigible—or, if she did, discarded it ages ago. She stream-lined fishes a million centuries back, with a skill which our best boat builders can not equal. She gave us the soaring birds as models for the airplane. But a creature lighter-than-air, yet able to go where it wills and not be a sport of the winds—nature has not yet produced one.

We can save a good many valuable lives by taking a lesson from Mother Nature's book.—I. L. N. S.

The whole of society ought to strive toward the amelioration of the moral and physical existence of the poorest class; society ought to organize itself in the way best adapted for attaining this end.—Saint-Simon.

Based on reports from all parts of California, a statistician of the S.E.R.A. finds that one out of every six inhabitants of the state is subsisting on S.E.R.A. unemployment relief. At the same time the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is engaged in an attempt to line up Congress in support of a move to slash two billion dollars from the administration's \$4,800,000,000 work relief bill.

The publicity given to income tax payments recently through the reports of congressional investigations have created alarm among the "over-privileged," and a bill has been introduced in the federal House of Representatives to repeal the law which makes this publicity possible. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has rushed to the support of this bill, and gives as one reason for repeal of the measure that "tax evasion is just as feasible when there is publicity as when there is not." Such being the case, why should the Chamber of Commerce worry about repeal?

How do the law-abiding citizens of California like the spectacle of vigilantes, armed with rifles, bayonets and pistols, patrolling a city in the interest of opulent mine owners who have locked out their employees because they demanded a trifling increase in wages? While the locked-out miners, unarmed and defenseless, are being harassed by arrests under false charges. The miners have conducted themselves in an orderly manner, and the only violence attending the labor dispute at Jackson has been committed by these vigilantes. What is the state government going to do about the matter? Are the officials elected to maintain law and the constitution satisfied to sit idly by while an illegal organization usurps the functions of the state?

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

The R.F.C. is government in business on a grand scale, and it serves the needs of the very interests that agitate loudest to take the government out of business. Each conservative agitator, it seems, has his own private reservations. He is against government in business on principle, but favors it in practice—when it is grist for his own mill.—San Francisco "News."

Japanese Psychology

By V. S. McCLATCHY

California Joint Immigration Committee

The Japanese people believe, their leaders, including the frank and forceful Matsuoka, proclaim, and their school children are taught that Japan, as the only nation whose ruler is heaven-descended, is destined to rule the world. That belief dictates the policy and acts of Japan and of the Japanese.

That policy received formal declaration at the ceremonial naming of the new heir to the Japanese throne when the court scholar, Dr. Ichimura, quoted from the ancient classics this language:

"The essence of ruling the people lies in the enlightening of them. * * * If there are persons not yet properly governed it is because they have not yet benefited by the imperial rule. * * * If those who have not yet received enlightenment under the imperial rule are found they are to be subjugated."

A knowledge of Japanese psychology in such matters makes understandable the calm ruthlessness with which Japan during the present century has defied protests and ignored or violated agreements and treaties, and conquered and annexed adjacent territory and held it under commercial or military control in furtherance of her varied interests; it will explain to some extent the air of placid superiority with which she suggests that certain acts of other nations displease her sensitive people and should cease—for instance the inexcusable act of the United States in floating its navy on the Pacific Ocean, and our recently announced intention to construct the Nicaragua canal, which prompted Japan to prefer a request to Nicaragua that she be granted equal rights in construction and control of such canal; it will explain why Japan accepts compliance with demands of this character as recognition of the position to which the gods have assigned her and entertains corresponding contempt for the nations which, as she assumes, through weakness or fear, comply with the demands; it will explain the calm assurance with which she openly propagandizes in this country for accomplishment of her purposes and asks and secures the aid of American citizens and interests in furtherance thereof.

It may even enable us to appreciate the humor in her latest move—a well-defined plan announced in the "Japan Times" of Tokio, English language spokesman for the foreign office, December 4, 1934, to introduce into our public school curriculum a system of textbooks to be prepared in Japan with friendly counsel from a representative of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and designed to cover all matters on which Japan wishes this country to be "properly informed."

In connection with that plan the general secretary of the Society for International Cultural Relations reported that a thorough survey made for it by "the school heads of Hawaii and America, with the aid of many more influential educators and missionaries * * * revealed that if proper propaganda is systematically carried out in the schools American children will become strong friends of Japan."

The Sino-Korean People's League of Hawaii made in December a strong protest to the territorial commissioners of education against the introduction of such textbooks, declaring that the result "will be disastrous to Americanization of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry"; that "they have enough contact with the things of Japan in their homes and in the Japanese language schools, and why promote Japanism in the public schools?"

Imagine the reaction in Japan if the United States announced preparation by it of textbooks

for use in Japan's public schools to "properly inform" Japanese pupils on subjects of concern to us!

AGAINST AMENDMENT

The San Francisco Building Trades Council has adopted resolutions reciting the action of the State Supreme Court in removing the time limit for filing of claims under the workmen's compensation, insurance and safety laws and the alleged movement to amend these laws. Such action, says the resolutions, would "deprive injured workingmen and women of the full protection of the law." The Council's resolutions denounce as unfair and unjust the contemplated movement.

Rich Are Not 'Soaked'

I. L. N. S.

The super-hyper-ultra rich are reported to be leaving New York. Governor Lehman has proposed a state income tax, reaching to 7 per cent on incomes above \$9000. The Goeleys and the De Peysters and others of the group whose living expenses are around \$85,000 per year per family just naturally can not stand such a levy; and they are moving to Rhode Island. That state, the report goes, knows how to show proper deference to wealth, and never soaks a millionaire more than \$4 per \$1000 on his personal property.

Even in Rhode Island, however, the excessively rich will not escape the federal income tax, which is a good deal higher than what Governor Lehman proposes. Not so high as it might be. The British income tax is notably higher than our own.

A married man with no dependents and an income of \$100,000 a year pays \$30,394 in taxes in the United States; and \$45,304.69 in England. Uncle Sam takes \$263,944 from an income of \$500,000, married and with no dependents; while Britain collects \$294,804.69 from a chap in the same circumstances. And such a man with \$1,000,000 income would pay Britain \$42,160.69 more than he would pay the United States.

* * *

As a matter of fact, the rich never have been "soaked" by income taxes in America—or in Britain, either. The man who complains of the "burden" of the surtaxes in either country is either a rotten sport or he doesn't know what real burdens are.

What hardship is inflicted on the man with a million dollars of net income who has to pay \$571,394 of it to Uncle Sam? None whatever. Even the apostles of plutocracy would not say that he is missing meals or lacking a place to sleep. Comfort and culture for himself and family, luxury in any sane proportions, and reasonable provision for the future can be secured with 10 per cent of what he has left.

Such a tax deprives Mr. Moneybags of just one thing—power, economic power, power to make others obey his will and pay him tribute. That is the only thing that overstuffed wealth can buy for its owner; and it is the only thing that the income tax takes away from him.

* * *

The "burden" of the surtax! Mr. Moneybags, with a million dollar income, has \$428,606 left when he gets through paying his tax bill. One per cent of that sum would be \$4286. The Brookings Institution has shown that in the prosperous year of 1929 nine-tenths of all the families in the United States lived on incomes of \$4600 a year or less.

In other words, 1 per cent of the income which Mr. Moneybags has left would put a family in the top layer of nine-tenths of the families of America. And still we are asked to mourn for the sorrows of wealth with its burden of taxes.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

For a good many years this column has been viewing the events of the day as the days passed by. It has seen depression and prosperity and depression and prosperity and then depression. It has been running almost as long as William Green has been president of the American Federation of Labor.

Until very recently it saw no deviation in the main direction of affairs in the United States. Now there is a true deviation. What the end of the curve will be must remain to be seen, but there is a sharp turn. It is the kind of turn that can end in extremes and extremes of more than one kind. The prerogatives of private property are being shorn.

* * *

The words "collective responsibility" are being written across the United States.

We needn't throw our hats too high about that, because there is a long way yet to go—perhaps a longer way than any of those now alive will see through to its ending. Maybe that is just as well—who knows about that?

There is, of course, reason. Those who look at a chart recently prepared by the United States bureau of labor statistics, showing the American condition, will know that either something has to happen or else America must resign itself to a condition in which the great bulk of its people have no hope of decency and no desire to hope.

This chart shows two long lines of people who never have enough; several shorter lines who do have enough; a little bit of a part of a figure that is wealth-swollen.

* * *

Along with this chart you should recall figures published in this newspaper, furnished by International Labor News Service, taken from official sources. They show just the same thing in another way.

The codes haven't made a dent in the situation revealed by that picture and by those figures. A big reason is that N.R.A. soon forgot its purpose. Already a considerable bureaucracy has grown up within it and it is often more important to be right in an academic way than to be right in a sound, practical way.

N.R.A. hasn't taken labor into the picture in an organic manner and thus it has made its greatest mistake. N.R.A. is as afraid to do that as J. P. Morgan would be. It is very strange.

* * *

But the pressure of circumstances is carrying the nation forward just the same. The sharp break in the current is well marked for those who care to see.

The big thing for labor to do is to see that "collective responsibility" doesn't get itself all tangled up, off on a wrong tack.

The very best kind of collective responsibility—if we could get it—would be collective responsibility for seeing to it that every American gets the chance to work at right wages and right hours, to earn enough so that each could take care of his own needs and store up for his own old age—so that each could throughout stand on his own feet, master and free man in everything.

The next few years will be of enormous importance, and they will be interesting. They will set the course for many other years to come and they will in all probability determine the general type of social and economic organization in which the next generation will live and fight things out.

Post-Graduate degree in American politics: Investigation of the statesman's income-tax return.—Chicago "Daily News."

Labor's N.R.A. Program Given to President By Executive Council

President Roosevelt and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor got together in conference at the White House on February 11. They talked over their difficulties, said a number of nice things about each other; and it may be taken for granted that both sides meant every word of it.

But while tension was relieved, better feeling promoted, and the ground thus cleared for further conferences, the differences which brought President and Federation to the verge of a break have not been settled. The Federation is still opposed to the automobile code and wants the automobile labor board abolished; but the code is extended to June 16, and the board in which labor has lost all confidence continues, in Kipling's words, to "piddle and piffle" as before.

And while the newly formed cigarette code is supposed to last until June 16 the Federation does not see why workers should put up with underpayment for that time by the most prosperous industry in the United States.

N.R.A. Extension Urged

Speaking for the council, President William Green urged the extension of the National Recovery act, and made the following recommendations:

"1. That the administration of the National Industrial Recovery act be kept a governmental function. We believe it a basic principle that the development and administration of codes should not be transferred to private, non-governmental agencies.

"2. That Section 7-a be retained, which gives legal status to employees' rights to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

"3. That provisions for the regulation of child labor, the establishment of minimum rates of pay and maximum hours of work, be retained.

"4. That labor shall have equal representation with industry in the administration of the National Industrial Recovery act and shall be accorded adequate representation upon all code authorities. Labor representatives upon code authorities will guarantee improved code enforcement and better

protection to the public against indefensible price fixing and monopolistic control.

"5. That when there is undue delay in the submission or development of a code through the trade association of an industry, the President shall have the right to impose a code upon such an industry.

"6. That labor equally with management shall have the right to suggest amendments to codes of fair competition."

7-a Enforcement Stressed

President Green spoke with strong feeling on Section 7-a. Workers had joined the unions to obtain the benefits of that provision, he declared, but they have been shocked and disillusioned by the failure of the government to protect them in their rights. "Their resentment has been deep and bitter, and is growing," said Mr. Green.

Practically all of Green's speech at the White House was devoted to the automobile situation, though he had a few sharp words on tobacco.

Section 7-a should be adopted as substantive law, Green held, so that it could be applied to industries which have no codes. He urged strongly the adoption of an industrial disputes law, which is being prepared by Senator Wagner of New York.

Automobile Board Scored

Much of Green's speech was devoted to the automobile situation, though he spared a few plain words for the tobacco matter. He favored the recommendation of the N.R.A. automobile report that new models be shown in the fall as a means of steadying employment, but added that the industry would be helped more by the establishment of true collective bargaining. As for the automobile labor board, he declared:

"In no case has the board ever actually ordered reinstated or rehired a man discriminated against for union membership."

President Roosevelt's Statement

When the conference ended President Roosevelt issued the following statement:

"I have been particularly glad to receive and discuss common problems with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, and to congratulate them upon their enlarged executive council, bringing into co-operation more units of the labor movement.

"The American Federation of Labor has been helpful and co-operative in the development of the programs for the rehabilitation of industry and of our economic life over the past two years, and I hope their co-operation will continue active and effective.

"Co-operation with labor as well as with business is essential to the continuation of the programs we are working out for a more stable and more satisfactory industrial life in this country.

Organization Advocated

"I have on a number of occasions urged the necessity as well as the soundness of furthering the principle of collective bargaining as between

labor and management. This is my personal point of view, but it is also set forth in the National Industrial Recovery act.

"In pursuance of this policy as referred to, we must fully understand the difficulties attendant to its accomplishment by reason of the absence in many respects of a disciplined order both as it refers to labor and industry.

"Notwithstanding this, it must be obvious that the best possible results in rehabilitating our economic structure are to be found in the well organized and highly developed organization of both employees and employers, with their relationship resting upon the foundation of conciliation and arbitration and the full and frank recognition of the unescapable community of interests to be found in industry itself.

Work of A. F. of L. Praised

"The federal government has indicated through the National Industrial Recovery act its desire that labor and management organize for the purposes of collective bargaining and the furtherance of industrial peace and prosperity, but the federal government cannot, of course, undertake to compel employees and employers to organize. It should be a voluntary organization.

"To you of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, permit me to very definitely assure you of my appreciation and recognition of the Federation in the work of rehabilitating industry and in the protection of our country itself. No one can disregard the importance of the American Federation of Labor as one of the great and outstanding institutions of the country. It has been my purpose to recognize this in every practical and logical way, and I have no intention of changing my point of view.

Patience Is Advised

"My impression is that our difficulties are found largely in the heretofore totally unorganized field, both as it affects employers and employees. In such cases we must have patience.

"Finally, permit me to say, that we are seeking to promote peace, co-operation and understanding in all the industries of the United States between labor and management, to the end that we can eliminate the inequalities and institute practical and scientific stabilization for the common good of all those engaged in industry as well as for the nation itself."

Bar Association ex-President Favors Child Labor Amendment

In a letter to every member of the New York Legislature, Charles C. Burlingham, former president of the Bar Association of New York City, president of the Welfare Council and chairman of the National Nonpartisan Committee for Ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, urged that New York be the first state to ratify the amendment in 1935.

Inclosed in Burlingham's letter was a reply to the committee appointed by the American Bar Association to oppose the amendment. The reply pointed out, among other things, that existing state legislation covering child labor was inadequate.

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Furuseth Overcomes Physical Infirmities

Andrew Furuseth, that devoted and exceedingly able old Viking, who has been fighting the battles of American sailors for half a century, has conquered physical infirmities and is once more making his presence felt in Washington, according to Raymond Lonergan, writing in "Labor."

"Andy" is asking Congress to do two things: He wants a thoroughgoing investigation of the Morro Castle and Mohawk disasters, and he is appealing to the Senate to reject the so-called "safety at sea" treaty framed in London some years ago.

Secretary of Commerce Roper, who up to date has played the shipowners' game, is endeavoring to persuade President Roosevelt to support the treaty, on the theory that it measures up to its name.

"That alluring title, 'Safety at Sea,' is sugar-coating for a very vicious proposal," says Furuseth. "The London treaty was written by the representatives of the international shipping combine."

"I am convinced that if ratified by the Senate it will wipe out all the safety legislation, including the famous La Follette seamen's act, which the Seamen's Union has succeeded in placing on our statute books since 1871—when organized American sailors began their fight, not only to secure a square deal for themselves but to build up an adequate American merchant marine."

"If Congress will make a proper investigation of the Morro Castle and Mohawk disasters it will discover that those vessels were manned by incompetent crews—by men who knew little or nothing about the sea but were willing to accept the starvation wages paid by the shipowners."

"Congress will also learn, what Senator Wagner and others have frequently stated, that under our antiquated liability laws it is cheaper for a shipowner to lose a vessel than it is to have it saved by another vessel."

Kansas Professor Predicts State Medicine as Certainty

Dr. Logan Clendenning, professor of clinical medicine at the University of Kansas, declared in a statement at Memphis, Tenn., that medical care of people by the state is sure to come because so many are without the benefits of modern medical science.

"The doctors," he said, "will have to do something themselves about making medical attention available. The question is, Does the public want political doctors or medical men?"

"The medical profession, instead of blindly opposing it, as has been the tendency in some quarters, is going to take direction of the program and see that it is wisely handled."

Diminishing Use of Automobiles May Result From Increased Taxes

Paying an average of \$44 a year in taxes per motor vehicle, car ownership and operation carries the heaviest burden of taxation in proportion to value of any taxable property.

Taxes levied upon motor vehicles in California last year totaled \$68,900,000. This figure does not include state and federal sales taxes, or municipal license fees and other taxes on commercial vehicles.

Presenting detailed information in support of these figures, a statement by the California State Automobile Association voices strong opposition to proposals for the Legislature to levy additional

motor vehicle taxation. These proposals, the Automobile Association points out, range from adding to present registration fees to obtain funds for governmental expenses, to the levying of an increased gasoline tax of one cent per gallon for unemployment relief.

"There is ample evidence that the motor vehicle owner is now carrying his full limit in taxes," the statement continues, "and that any additional tax will defeat its own purpose by diminishing the use of motor vehicles and the return in tax revenues."

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Public notice has been given by the San Francisco Civil Service Commission that examinations for appointment as apprentice for all skilled occupations, as well as for building trades, and as office assistant, will be held on Friday, March 1. Tests will be the same for both examinations, and applicants may take both at the same time. Examinations will be entirely written, and will be on a scale of 1000 points, as follows: Arithmetic, 20 questions, 300 points; knowledge of city, 20 questions, 100 points; word knowledge, 30 questions, 150 points; spelling, 50 questions, 150 points; grammar, 25 questions, 150 points; penmanship, 150 points.

On the same date examinations will be held for applicants for positions as bricklayer, carpenter, plumber, rammer, and paver. The general scope of each of these examinations is: Experience, 300 points; knowledge of duties, 450; relative capacity, 200; age, 50. Total, 1000 points.

Beginning on Thursday, February 21, examination of applicants for the position of toxologist will be held. Applicants for this position must be able to analyze stomachs for poisons and examine blood specimens by spectroscopy, make reports and give testimony at coroner's inquests and court trials. Experience as a toxicologist will give the applicant a possible 250 points; forensic experience, 100; knowledge of duties, 450; relative capacity, 200, a total of 1000 points.

Application blanks for these examinations may be had on application at the office of the commission, 151 City Hall.

PRISON-MADE GOODS CURB

The Prison Labor Authority has filed with the National Recovery Administration a plan for the creation of a million-dollar corporation for the purpose of reducing the sale of convict-made goods on the open market and to provide an adequate amount of employment of prisoners. Under the scheme sponsored by the authority the federal government would aid the establishment by any state of prison industries, the products to be sold to tax-supported state agencies or in limited quantities in the open market. Open-market sales of prison goods is opposed by organized labor, which holds that they should be sold exclusively to state institutions.

Select Atlantic City For Next Convention

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Washington since January 30, adjourned the meeting February 14. All seventeen members of the council attended.

While no official announcement concerning the general work of the executive council has been issued, it is generally known that outstanding accomplishments were realized.

A goodly portion of the time of the council members was taken up with important interviews and hearings, such as the N.R.A. and thirty-hour work week bill hearings and the interviews with Secretary of Labor Perkins and President Roosevelt. This, of course, was aside from the many regular sessions of the council devoted entirely to numerous important Federation subjects.

After extensive consideration of all angles, the executive council finally decided that the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held this year in Atlantic City, N. J. It will begin the first Monday in October, which will be October 7. During the week prior to the regular Federation convention the several departments of the A. F. of L. will hold their regular annual conventions. Secretary Morrison and an official of each department left for Atlantic City the day after the executive council meeting adjourned, to complete arrangements of necessary details. Official notice of the convention will be released in due course.

NO COUNCIL MEETING TONIGHT

This being Washington's Birthday, the San Francisco Labor Council will not hold its regular weekly meeting tonight. The next meeting of the Council will be held Friday, March 1.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Resume of the proceedings of the February meeting of Typographical Union No. 21: Meeting was called to order at 1:05 p. m., with all officers present except Secretary-Treasurer Michelson, who was excused because of illness. W. N. Mappin was appointed secretary pro tem. . . . The membership statement showed a slight gain in the enrollment, being 1463 on February 16 as against 1456 on January 19, 1935. . . . A statement of the condition of the union's funds as compiled by the secretary-treasurer was approved. . . . The quarterly report to the I. T. U., which had been signed by the auditing committee and attested by the president of the union, was, on motion, ordered filed without reading. . . . Applications of J. H. Kinst, W. C. Koch, H. C. Dieckmann, H. J. McDermott and J. W. McDougall for membership in the union were given their initial reading and referred to the investigating committee. . . . The apprentice committee reported having had before it at its meeting on February 11 Messrs. Elvin P. Curran, J. K. Hill, John J. O'Sullivan, Robert C. Stevenson, R. M. Walker, R. H. Blackford, Bertram W. Johnck, D. J. McCarthy and Alfred E. Cockburn, all of whom had been called for examination. The recommendations of the committee on the grading of these young men were concurred in by the union. The committee reported further that Messrs. Harry E. Crosby, J. E. Flaherty and J. F. Sims had appeared before the committee at its February meeting, and were instructed as to the manner in which return of their lessons to the I. T. U. Bureau of Education in Indianapolis should be made. . . . John F. Broderick, John J. Cantwell and William A. Schuster, all of whom had completed their apprenticeship in San Francisco and each of whom was a graduate of the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing, all with commendable grades, were admitted to the union as journeyman members. . . . Action of the executive committee in forwarding congratulatory greetings to President Roosevelt on his fifty-third birthday was approved by the union. Application of the Jones Printing Company, 1272 Mission street, successor to the Broadside Printing Company, for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council was approved. . . . J. H. Kinst, B. A. Rae and F. A. Pura, graduates of the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing, were awarded their diplomas. . . . The report of the president of the union on measures affecting labor thus far introduced in the California State Legislature was approved and ordered incorporated in the minutes. . . . The union appropriated another substantial sum in aid of the miners in Amador County who have been on strike since last October. . . . Aubrey Bell, delegate to the San Francisco Promotional League and Label Section, presented a resume of the more important matters that had engaged the attention of the league this month. . . . In a communication from Local 28 of the International Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America the union was advised that the Wilshire Oil Company, distributor of Economy gasoline, had been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Los Angeles and Long Beach Central Labor Councils. The request of Local 28 of the Oil Workers that members of Typographical Union as well as all other trade unions refrain from purchasing Economy gasoline until a satisfactory

settlement had been reached with the Wilshire Company was complied with. . . . On motion, letters were ordered sent to the authorities of Amador County and to state officials protesting unwarranted and illegal interference of a so-called "vigilantes' committee" and state highway patrolmen in the peaceful and lawful activities of miners on strike in Amador County. . . . A letter voicing the union's opposition to the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the operation of "one-man" street cars in San Francisco was ordered directed to the Board of Supervisors. . . . Consideration of amendments to the union's constitution, by-laws and general laws was made a special order of business for 3 o'clock at the March meeting of the union. . . . An application for admission to the Union Printers' Home was approved, as was a petition for the old age pension. . . . Following discussion of subjects vital to the union under the order of "good and welfare," the meeting adjourned at 4:50 p. m.

Mrs. F. M. Chilson of Oakland Woman's Auxiliary No. 26 to Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, who is a deputy organizer for the W. I. A., visited the meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 last Sunday and gave an interesting talk on the achievements of the auxiliary nationally and locally, pointed out its value as an aid in the work of subordinate unions and urged the organization of an auxiliary in San Francisco. Mrs. Chilson's address was listened to attentively, and appreciation of her visit and the able manner in which she filled her mission was expressed in liberal applause.

James McCoy, superintendent of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, was in San Francisco the larger part of this week, attending the convention of the Western Hospital Association. He also attended the meeting of Typographical Union last Sunday, where he talked entertainingly on recent improvements made at the Home and the installation of the most modern facilities that would add to the health and comfort of its residents. Mr. McCoy has a wide acquaintance in San Francisco and the bay region, and regrets his limited time in the city would not permit of a personal visit to all his friends in this area.

Will J. ("Opie") Reid, who was prominent in local typographical union affairs a score or more of years ago, but who for a decade preceding his recent recovery had been bedridden at his home in Portland, Ore., is visiting relatives at 3004 Nineteenth avenue, near Fruitvale avenue, Oakland, where he would be pleased to meet his printer friends and acquaintances. If it is found impossible to pay Mr. Reid a personal visit he may be communicated with by phoning Fruitvale 0311-J. If memory serves, "Opie" was a member of the San Francisco "Post" chapel when that paper was merged with the "Call" in 1913. He supervised the production of the souvenir book published by Typographical Union No. 21 when the International Typographical Union held its convention in San Francisco in 1911. Mr. Reid's sojourn in Oakland probably will end next Tuesday.

H. B. Hendrickson, aged member of the Typographical Union who had been ill for the last nine months, died in a local hospital last Tuesday. He worked in the book and job branch of the trade prior to his retirement on account of sickness. Arrangements for Mr. Hendrickson's funeral were not completed in time for definite announcement in this issue of the Labor Clarion.

Around every newspaper office there is at least one genus homo sapien known as a "make-up" man. We have one! Sometimes we think he is a genius. Only a genius could hide and destroy the continuity of articles, such as putting "birth notices" in the "San Leandro Building Permit" column. Homely? Well, we can't say, but we do know that about Christmas he read an ad offering three photographs for \$1. He went, and the pho-

tographer gave him \$2 to go down the street to his competitor! Sapien? Yeah! Sometimes sapien'n hekk! Canine (or "K-9," as he signs) had a birthday last week. Says he was 60 years old, and has worked in printing offices for a half century, and most of that time with the "Builder," . . . now our "make-up" man. About that 60 years. Around quitting time in the evening you would think he was a frisky 27. But when the paper is late, and it is past "press-time," and the pressman is cussing a blue streak for the last form, you would swear by a dozen cerise-colored purgatories that he was 98 years old! Marking the sixtieth birthday of "K-9," and in recognition of his half-century of faithful and loyal service to "Tyothetae," his friends and well wishers made up a "kitty" and bought him a gold-handled cigar clipper. . . . "K-9" is also the "Priest of the Temple" in our mechanical department. He is the fellow who collects the dues from the union boys on company time, and once per month delivers the "take" to the union—on company time! One hekk of a sweet racket that is! The boss not only pays for the time of collecting the dues, but also pays a courier to deliver it! The publishers have a number of "accounts" for which they would gladly send a fan dancer and a half dozen hula girls, if they could be collected!—"Pacific Daily Builder."

The most famous manuscript in the world is said to be the Book of Kells. When you pay Ireland a visit, go to the library of the wide-world known Trinity College, Dublin, where, it is maintained, only the purest English is taught and spoken.

President Roosevelt wants to know why so much quacking over Section 7-a of the N.I.R.A., seeing it has been working first-class in Great Britain since 1926.

A question frequently asked by many printers is, "Is the label of the Typographical Union too large or too small?" Some claim the labels fill up, or are "bashed" too easily.

John G. Readman of Clarksburg, Ont., a printer, tried hard to introduce continuous reading from left to right and right to left. Readman died recently, and the old way of reading still prevails.

It is estimated there are more than 20,000 manufacturing concerns using various types of machines to print and imprint all forms of advertising—office, factory, shipping, selling, etc. And it is claimed a majority of these machines are operated by boys or girls. Why don't the printer employers make a move to save their bread and butter everywhere as they do in some localities? In most cases, apparently, it is all left to the employee printer to save the day!

Did you know that all state printing in Montana must carry the union label?

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Harry Brookmiller, night assistant foreman, has forsaken bachelorhood and is again among the ranks of the benedicts. Congratulations!

Jack Daigneault has forsaken marvelous Marin and is now domiciled in the vicinity of San Bruno avenue. Jack used to push a destroyer across the Atlantic in "them hectic days of '17 and '18," and now finds it hard to keep away from the billowy brine.

Paul Bauer's indisposition turned out to be a kidney stone. After treatment at the hospital Paul brought the little "devil" (stone) down to the shop and gave us an eyeful. The object is almost microscopic in size, but as Paul puts it: "This may look small, but it caused so much pain I thought it was the Rock of Gibraltar. Whew!"

Mack Ward always smokes union-made cigarettes—and saves the coupons. Just recently Mack received a card table for his coupons. And what a beauty! It is really worth while to smoke Raleighs. Better investigate. You won't be disappointed. About twenty members of this chapel are sold on this union-made cigarette.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The February union meeting was well attended, one animated by a real union-like spirit, interesting throughout. President Christie clearly explained the operation of the overtime law, emphasizing its vital importance to the union as a whole. His remarks were given close attention and consideration. George Murray, apprentice, made application for membership. Joe Stocker, delegate to the Labor Council, advised members driving autos to patronize gas stations and repair shops displaying the cards of service station and auto mechanics' unions, as those unions appeared to be gaining in membership. Frank Barry was reported on the sick list, undergoing treatment at a local hospital.

The M. T. D. U. would appear to be a "going" concern or organization. Its officers are undergoing a change of mind relative to drawing their salaries while the treasury remained in a depleted condition. Disbursements for November do not appear with receipts for that month in the financial statement. But in the financial statement of receipts and disbursements for December, the November disbursements are given. Receipts, November, \$534.75; December, \$516.40; disbursements, November-December, \$1242.82. Balance, December 31, \$554.62. General fund, deficit, \$1197.25. In December, the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer drew a total of \$700 on account of back salaries.

At the February meeting nominations for local officers were made as follows: President, Harold I. Christie; vice-president, D. Del Carlo; secretary-treasurer, Alfred F. O'Neil; executive committee, C. Friberg, H. Grauli, Joe Bailey; delegates to Labor Council, Joe Stocker, Tom Alsop, George Bean; Allied Printing Trades Council, Harold I. Christie, Joe Bailey, John Barry; auditing committee, H. Hudelson, H. Shulsen, Ray Roebeling. Two to be elected of above committees. Further nominations to be made at March union meeting.

Wagers are being made that our fight-promoting mailer, Larry White, and his many friends will all be smoking good cigars by the week-end.

George Berthold, "battling" apprentice, has disposed of his interests in a "thirst-quenching" concern.

Optimistic as ever, that always-available sub, Bert Reid, now sports a new Ford and also a derby hat.

Child Labor Amendment's Passage May Possibly Come This Year

The Western Press Committee, under the direction of the American Humane Education Society, in an open letter sent out from its secretary's office in Palo Alto, Calif., makes these observations about child labor:

"The federal amendment to protect children from child labor has made slower progress than did the pure food law. Everybody knows now that the pure food law has protected all the people. Yet it took seventeen years' continuous effort to secure it.

"With the indorsement so far secured by states, national organizations and federal officials, the final enactment may come in 1935. But the work must go on to secure the favorable votes of more state legislatures.

"Child labor has increased in certain states

while decreasing in others under state laws. Children working under the worst conditions, unprotected by state laws, need the new protection of the amendment.

"Child labor and wide unemployment of adults exist together. It is the height of absurdity.

"All honor to the states already enrolled as protectors of all children in all states."

State Production Is Urged For Relief of Unemployed

Representative Ed Kiefer has introduced a broad-gauge bill in the Wisconsin Legislature providing for the establishment of the Wisconsin Production Corporation, which would engage in practically every form of productive enterprise, according to a Madison dispatch.

Mr. Kiefer said the bill was designed primarily to relieve distress caused by the prolonged unemployment which has cursed thousands of Wisconsin citizens for years. The corporation would be given power to purchase and acquire natural resources, to engage in enterprises to secure raw materials, to buy, distribute and sell and to manufacture and produce the products necessary for the "American standard of living for the agricultural and industrial worker."

The bill provides the six-hour day and thirty-hour week by statute for all employees and declares that the minimum wage shall be the highest union wage in the locality. The measure is said to be sponsored by the Socialists.

Twelve Billions in New Bonds To Pave Way for Security Plan

The United States House of Representatives, after four hours' discussion under a so-called "gag rule," passed the administration bill authorizing the federal treasury to issue new bonds up to a total of nearly \$12,000,000,000. The bill was later passed by the Senate.

The expansion of the bond-issuing authority of the treasury was brought about by amending the second Liberty bond act, which fixed a limit of \$28,000,000,000 on the amount of long-term bonds that could be floated. Under that limit, it was pointed out by treasury officials, there have issued \$25,000,000,000 of bonds, of which \$11,975,539,465 have been retired. But, under the law, bonds once retired cannot be reissued. Therefore the limit of bonds issuable had been cut to \$2,549,512,885.

Creation of the \$25,000,000,000 revolving fund authorization as enacted will permit the issuance of new bonds to the extent of \$11,975,539,465, which will enable the treasury to provide the \$4,800,000,000 required by the President's economic security program expressed in public works, with a few billions to spare for contingencies.

ASK INVESTIGATION OF N.R.A.

Senator McCarran of Nevada and Senator Nye of North Dakota have introduced a resolution asking for a thorough investigation of the National Recovery Administration. While twenty-one allegations are made, they are not sponsored by these senators, who merely contend that the Senate should know definitely what is being done and how.

WITH THE NEW DEAL WHEN PURCHASING HOME PRODUCTS



Printing . . . Book-binding . . . Photo-Engraving . . . Cuts Stereotyping . . . Electrotyping . . . Mailing . . .

Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the

Allied Printing Trades Council

A Symbol of Fair Conditions for the Worker

Culinary Notes

In alliance with the Bakers' Union, Local 24, we are making a fight for conditions at Helwig's bakeries. This firm has four houses—one at 41 Stockton street, another at 135 Grant avenue, one at 2441 Balboa and one at 5427 Geary street. We want you to remind your lady friends about these places so that they will not buy bread or cake in any of them.

The boss at the Roosevelt, on Fifth street, seems to like battling our unions. We have made several attempts to obtain a conference with him during the last two weeks but he refuses to talk with our business agent. This house is getting too much business from the stages, so remind your friends who travel into town by bus to stay out of the Roosevelt.

Kress's store, on Market street, has had a couple of news venders on it for the last few days, and our check shows that it has hurt this place plenty. If we could get the same kind of action in all the cities where this firm operates stores they would come to time lively.

The Blue Danube, on Ellis street, has a news vender on it, and the boss is finding out that it hurts to fight with union labor in this town; by the looks of things flowers will soon be in order.

The Olympic Hotel, on Eddy street, is another place which we are fighting. We want you to notify your friends who are coming to town to stay away from it. We have a news vender on this house, but strangers do not always know what this means.

You men who work around Market and Van Ness avenue, give our unions a hand by reminding your friends to stay out of the White Log Tavern on the corner. There are a number of good union restaurants all around this corner where good meals and drinks are served.

Remember that we are still fighting all Foster's, Clinton's and Woolworth stores and that these firms all operate a number of stores in this town; likewise the Pig 'n' Whistle. The latter places do a big business with the men who buy candies and such things for their lady friends. Bear this in mind if you are buying candy.

Look for the house card of our unions in the window before you eat. If it is not there, take no chance. Eat only where you see the house card.

The raving beauty of today is apt to be the one who has never been pictured in a cigarette ad.—Weston (Ore.) "Leader."

TAKE
EASTMAN'S
ICE CREAM HOME—35c QUART
Keep-Cool Package, Keeps Ice Cream Two Hours
Milk Shakes as Thick as You Like
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San Francisco

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held February 15, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cooks No. 44, Brothers Pilgrim and Pagonis, vice Benkert and Blocker; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, George M. Fouratt, vice Ed Farney. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Telegram from William Green, president of A. F. of L., urging support for prevailing wage amendment to public relief bill. (Officers have complied with request and telegraphed to Senators Johnson and McAdoo.) Building Trades Council of San Francisco, relative to budget provisions for maintenance and public contract work; also stating they have petitioned city government not to repeal the ordinance prohibiting one-man operation of street cars. To similar effect from a number of unions, including Asphalt Workers, and Miscellaneous Employees No. 110. National Labor Relations Board, submitting numerous decisions in cases involving violations of section 7-a of the Recovery Act. Senator Hiram W. Johnson, in re reduction of pay of federal employees being restored as of April 1. Paste Makers, thanking Council and local unions for assistance. Trades Union Promotional League, inclosing list of newly elected officials. Garage Employees, thanking officers of Council for co-operation in regard to pending garage ordinance. Cloakmakers No. 8, relative to securing copies of bills for study. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, denying announcement in "Western Worker" that they have sent or considered sending delegates to "united front" conference. Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48, ac-

knowledgeing receipts of donations for last three weeks.

Referred to Executive Committee—Hospital and Institutional Employees, wage scale in city institutions. Laundry Workers No. 26, controversy with California Laundry. Circular relative to Scouting Merit Badge Exposition, April 4-6, 1935. Letters transmitting contributions to striking miners at Jackson from Longshoremen 38-79, Teamsters No. 85, Street Car Men, Division 518, Teamsters No. 216, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Stereotypers and Electrotypers. Coopers No. 65, controversy with Italian Swiss Colony.

Referred to California State Federation of Labor—Oil Workers of Long Beach and Automobile Mechanics No. 1305, relative to unfairness of Wilshire Oil Company and its product, "Economy gasoline."

Referred to Officers—From San Francisco Building Trades Council and Plumbers No. 442, resolutions suggesting the construction of comfort and convenience stations and public drinking fountains in this city; resolutions approved and officers instructed to promote the plan.

Public welfare committee of the Board of Supervisors, and also Civic League of Improvement Clubs, relative to location of the contemplated world's fair on completion of the bridges. Moved and carried that Council favor location on the mainland within the area of 5-cent car fare street railway transportation.

President Vandeleur reported on latest developments of the miners' strike at Jackson and the opening up of the Argonaut and Amador companies' mines by strike-breakers. He strongly advised the unions to support the strikers with funds, as the situation is serious and strong efforts are being made to break the miners' union by unlawful tactics of the vigilante organization in Jackson. He also reported having sent a telegram to Secretary of Labor Miss Perkins requesting that the department intercede and take charge of the situation.

Report of the Executive Committee—President Vandeleur has appointed the following committee of the Council to confer with Board of Directors of the Labor Clarion relative to proposed change in the form of the publication, to wit: William Casey, Hugo Ernst, J. J. Sutton, George J. Kidwell, E. D. Vandeleur. Chauffeurs' controversy with United Air Lines, Inc., laid over one week. In the matter of certification of J. Taub, by Cloakmakers No. 8, as their delegate to the Council, said delegate came before the committee and answered the questions made relative to his past affiliations and membership in various organizations; he admitted that he had distributed literature for the Needle Workers' Industrial Union while a member and working under its jurisdiction, but was unaware of the contents of said literature, not having read same. The facts in the case will be submitted to Cloakmakers No. 8, which will have to decide whether or not said member is entitled to serve as their delegate. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960 have acknowledged their indebtedness and promise to pay same in installments, and their delegate, Morris Karp, is recommended to be seated in the

Council. Thomas Rotell, newly elected secretary of Union Label Section, though not a delegate to the Council, was assured he will be recognized under the regular order to make his reports to the Council. On recommendation of the president, the committee has forwarded the following resolution for adoption by the Citizens' Emergency Relief Committee:

"Resolved, That the budgets for clients on work relief shall be increased by 20 per cent; that where the budget hours of work include a fraction of a day the client shall be given the opportunity to work a full day inclusive of such fraction. That in no instance, however, shall a client be given more than an average of thirty hours per week. This increase not to apply to any full-time workers." Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers gave an extensive list of unfair eating houses, showing the importance of all trade unionists centering their patronage on houses displaying the union house card. Plumbers are asking for support in their plan to have the city take up a general plan for comfort stations and drinking fountains for the use of the general public in the city. Musicians ask support for their plan to grant permits for dancing to social clubs and provide work for members of the profession. Longshoremen will see the hiring hall now becoming a reality; the Grace line will transport longshoremen to outlying places; former President Lee Holman is seeking to interfere with their organization. Auto Mechanics are seeking to organize new men, and ask a demand for their shop card; Dodge Agency is unfair; Nash Lafayette is 100 per cent union. Barbers request demand for their house card; 94 Market street is unfair to them. Post Office Clerks report President has signed the restoration of full pay measure. Waitresses charge Good Will Industries are not patronizing union houses. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 have signed up with the Port of Stockton on pilotage in that port, but independent pilots are causing difficulties for the union pilots, claiming to be affiliated with the dual union of United States Licensed Officers. Pilots No. 90 have been successful in electing union representatives on ships; favor a federation of marine crafts; state that the Longshoremen's Board is slow in functioning in their case. Institutional Employees are approaching city officials for increase in pay. Upholsterers are trying to eliminate the unfair firms. Milk Wagon Drivers have organized the ice-cream workers at Golden State Ice Cream Company.

New Business—Moved that the legislative representative take cognizance of and watch carefully the governor's state budget. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$837.42; expenditures, \$629.19.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet two weeks from date, March 1.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services. Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
S. H. Kress Company Stores.
Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Company.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Company.
Union Furniture Company, 2075 Mission.
Woolworth's Stores.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

One-Man Car Question Laid Over for Week

Consideration of the proposal for repeal of the ordinance forbidding operation of one-man street cars was taken up last Monday by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, sitting as a committee of the whole. Further discussion finally was continued until next Monday at 2 o'clock when the board will continue the hearing as a special order of business.

A majority report of the public utilities committee of the board has recommended repeal of the ordinance in the interest of the Market Street Railway Company, which declares it must go into the hands of a receiver if the one-man cars are not permitted.

"Forcing the Market Street Railway Company into the hands of a receiver is not the way out," declared Arthur Joel, president of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs.

Joel submitted a resolution calling on the Public Utilities Commission to open negotiations with the railway company looking to a sale of their properties to the city. It was referred to the public utilities committee of the board.

Asked what the attitude of the Utilities Commission was on one-man cars for the municipal lines, Manager E. G. Cahill said there had been no consideration of the subject, but that he personally thought one-man cars could be used in the "thinner" districts, but not on the main lines of heavy traffic such as the Geary and Market street lines.

Supervisor Havenner declared the one-man car was only planned to "prolong the inevitable bankruptcy of the railway company and to prolong its death struggles."

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' GENEROSITY

San Francisco children whose parents are too poor to buy them shoes will not be forced to stay home from school when shoes wear out or are outgrown. James J. Maher, chairman of the Municipal Employees' Committee, has instructed Captain Duncan Matheson, treasurer of the committee, to appropriate \$5000 from the Municipal Employees' Fund to buy shoes for children whose parents are not receiving aid from the Emergency Relief Administration but who can not afford to pay for new shoes. Charles M. Wollenberg, also a member of the Municipal Employees' Committee, will distribute the shoes with the co-operation of the philanthropy department of the Parent-Teachers' Association.

A. F. OF L. UNION WINS ELECTION

The election held by the employees of the Wisconsin Gas and Electric Company at Racine and Kenosha resulted in the choice of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as collective bargaining representative. The vote was 100 for the A. F. of L. union to 61 for the Public Service Employees' Union. A previous election was held void because no group received the majority.

INSURGENTS DISCIPLINED

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers planned the revocation of charters of lodges which authorized delegates to a so-called "rank and file" meeting in Pittsburgh recently. Secretary-Treasurer Louis Leonard said the lodges liable to charter suspension would not be revealed until the list was complete. The United Press stated that around 400 "delegates" attended the outlaw meeting.

ICKES SUPPORTS LOW WAGES

Low wages for the millions of unemployed who will be hired to work on the government's \$4,800,000,000 work-relief projects were advocated by Secretary of the Interior Ickes in a speech before the Denver Chamber of Commerce. Declaring that the purpose of the government is to encourage private business, Secretary Ickes said that while the wage rates on government projects would be higher than existing relief roll payments they would be far enough below rates paid by private employers so that the "carpenter or laborer who is working on a Public Works Administration project will be glad to accept employment on a privately-financed project when the opportunity offers itself."

Child Labor Amendment Receives Support of Attorney General

The firm support of the Roosevelt administration for the ratification of the federal child labor amendment by the state legislatures now in session was demonstrated when Attorney General Homer S. Cummings issued a statement to "all liberal-minded persons" to mobilize their efforts to realize "this great reform." He said in part:

"The child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States should receive the support of all liberal-minded persons interested in social and economic progress. The problem has been of vital concern to the American people for many years. It can be adequately and satisfactorily solved only by concerted action on a nation-wide scale. As a prerequisite for such action, a constitutional amendment is necessary. Such an amendment has been pending since 1924. The legislatures now in session in the various states have it within their power to make this great reform effective."

Back Wages Collected

The newly created Western Regional N.R.A. machinery was instrumental in obtaining during January \$68,114.44 for 2713 workers in the eight Western states, it is announced by Donald Renshaw, Western regional director. This sum represents back wages due workers who had not been paid minimums as specified in the various codes.

The three largest sums reported from the eight Western states were: Northern California, \$28,447.52 for 744 workers; southern California, \$17,216.05 for 1155 workers, and the State of Washington, \$10,414.18 for 705 workers.

Utah reported \$5721.67 for 159 workers; Oregon, \$4634.79 for 84 workers; Montana, \$811.56 for 27 workers; Idaho, \$404.62 for 11 workers; Arizona, \$391.53 for 25 workers, and Nevada, \$72.52 for three workers.

Los Angeles Railway Cited by Labor Board

That the Los Angeles Railway Corporation and the Los Angeles Motor Coach Company violated Section 7-a by discharging employees for union affiliation and activity was the ruling of the National Labor Relations Board announced recently. The union involved is the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 997.

The decision held that the railway corporation violated the law by discharging Charles Roach, G. E. Hawley, Walter Vanden, Earl Rhodes and L. R. Wood. The coach company's violation was the discharge of Raymond N. Kirkpatrick.

Unless the companies notify the board that "full and immediate reinstatement" has been offered the discharged employees, the case will be referred to the state authorities for appropriate action under the California Industrial Recovery Act. The "blue eagle" already has been removed from the railway corporation and the motor coach company pursuant to a decision of the board rendered December 22, 1934, dealing with a complaint of failure to bargain collectively.

CODE RAISED STEEL PAY, N.R.A. SAYS

N.R.A. reports the annual rate of steel workers' earnings \$100,000,000 higher than they would have been on a pre-code basis, in an analysis of wage and hours trends in the steel industry. Statistics collected by the code authority show that shorter hours and wage increases under the code have maintained earnings and employment through a period of depressed production and that workers have shared the benefits of rising production and higher prices, N.R.A. says.

BANS GAS SALES BELOW COST

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets has issued a general order prohibiting manufacturers and dealers from selling gasoline and other petroleum products below cost. The ban was ordered to forestall the spread of price wars which, it was said, would force out of business dealers who could not absorb the losses resulting from prolonged cutthroat competition. The order fixes the basis of cost at not less than 5 cents per gallon and forbids secret discounts and "come-on" price signs.

PROBE OF LABOR COLLEGE

In reply to charges that Commonwealth College, a "labor school" at Mena, Ark., is soaked with "communism," the Arkansas House of Representatives has voted to probe the school.

QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

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Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices**

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Finishing Makes Your Clothes Wear Longer**

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Free School Textbooks

Educators are getting ready to fight for an increased state appropriation for free textbooks, says a report from Sacramento.

Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of schools, charges that the governor's proposed appropriation is 8 per cent less than the last biennium and that the last biennium saw a decrease of 29 per cent for free textbooks. Kersey said:

"A careful analysis of school needs for the new year has revealed that, damaging as have been the reductions in budgeted allocations for salaries for teachers, the number of teachers, for increasing services, and restoring needed functions eliminated by the depression school budgets of 1933 and 1934, even still more dangerous to the educational welfare of the schools is this possibility of continuing reduced supplies of necessary textbooks for the children." Kersey said that "next to the teacher" the most important educational item for the child is the textbook.

A. E. Stockburger, director of finance, countered by contending that the budget for textbooks in 1933-35 was \$681,000, that the educators spent \$176,000 from surplus funds for textbooks and that this year's budget is about \$105,000 more than the last budget allowance for this item.

But Kersey's reply to this is that the surplus is now gone and that "no matter how it is figured there is a drop of more than \$200,000 over two biennia—in the face of increasing school attendance."

Governor Merriam's comment was: "The school department can have more funds for textbooks if it can figure out where it can get the money. I am not opposed to more money for textbooks if funds can be found."

Model Contract Submitted by Automobile Workers to Fisher

A proposed working agreement embodying many of the features which the American Federation of Labor believes essential to peace and progress in the automobile industry has been submitted to the Fisher Body Corporation, a General Motors subsidiary, by United Automobile Workers' Federal Union local of Cleveland, Ohio, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The contract has not yet been signed.

It provides that when new jobs "are created or occur in the respective departments, the oldest employee laid off shall be the first to be re-employed." Another clause asserts that employees who have given long and faithful service and who have become unable to handle heavy work "will be given preference to such light work in their line as they may be able to do."

An annual minimum wage of \$1560 for unskilled workers and \$1820 for skilled workers is asked, as is a thirty-hour week, of five six-hour days. Wages of time and one-half for Saturday work and double wages for Sunday work would be required.

Other clauses call for arbitration of all differences which can not be settled by mutual agreement of the company and the union, and reinstatement with full pay for all time lost by the discharge of any employee who may be judged to have been unjustly discharged.

EXPERIMENTAL JOBLESS INSURANCE

Turning the forty-eight states of the United States into forty-eight laboratories to experiment with a hodge-podge of unemployment insurance plans was recommended by the sub-committee which drew up the plan sponsored by President Roosevelt in order to try out various systems and ultimately determine which of them was most successful. This was the explanation of the sub-

committee's action which Alvan Hanson, chief economic analyst of the State Department, who acted as chairman of the committee sub-committee, made to the House of Representatives ways and means committee during the hearings on the bill. The sub-committee ignored the recommendation of the advisory group which studied the unemployment insurance question for a federal subsidy system, based upon a payroll tax of 5 per cent paid entirely by employers, although it carried the group by a vote of 9 to 7.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE PROSPERS

Montgomery Ward & Co. reported for the eleven months ended with December a net profit of \$9,302,023 after depreciation, federal and state income taxes, and other deductions. This is equal, after 11 months' dividend requirements on the \$7 class A stock, on which dividend accumulations amount to \$1.75 a share, to \$1.77 a share on the common stock. This compares with a net profit of \$2,246,969, equivalent, after class A dividend requirements, to 21 cents a share on 4,467,240 non-par common shares in the corresponding period of 1933. The company's fiscal year ends on January 31.

YOUTH ASK CHILD LABOR PLAN

Plans for a campaign to collect 1,000,000 signatures of young people urging the New York Legislature to approve the federal child labor amendment were announced by the New York State Committee Against Child Labor. The effort of the Youth Committee is sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association, the Greater New York Federation of Churches, the Federal Council of Churches, and a number of other prominent religious, reformist and student organizations.

"FOOL-PROOF" EXPLOSIVE

Announcement is made of a new fool-proof high explosive for blasting purposes. It is extremely safe for transportation and storage, cannot be detonated by the strongest commercial blasting cap, by flame or even by the impact of a bullet. It will be sold for use in quarries and coal stripping operations.

FOR THE LAZY MAN

"Electronics" reports that combination of an electric window-closer and a photo-electric cell concealed in a small bedside table make it possible for the bedroom occupant to open his windows by a wave of the hand after getting into bed and have them closed automatically next morning by the first flushes of dawn.

Burke Asks New Protection For Newsprint Workers

John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, charged American publishers with making arrangements for securing newsprint in Scandinavia as a protection against possible price boosts by Canadian producers at the hearing in Washington on a proposed reciprocal tariff agreement with Finland.

"The large publishers," he said, "are determined to get newsprint at ridiculously low prices, even if it destroys the United States industry." He urged the government not to take any action with Finland which would prevent the application of protective measures for American producers. In this connection he directed attention to the anti-dumping laws.

Pointing out that newsprint manufacturers in the United States provide only 957,000 tons out of 3,000,000 tons consumed in 1934, despite a productive capacity of 1,800,000 tons, Burke declared the domestic industry is "in a precarious condition."

The Housing Campaign

January did not indicate any let-up in modernization and repair activity created by the Better Housing Program of the Federal Housing Administration. In defiance of a season that is generally a dull one for any kind of building work, loans for modernization and repair purposes are still being reported at the rate of a million and a half dollars a week. It is estimated that the modernization drive has already created more than two hundred million dollars' worth of work, much of which represents cash expenditures.

The dollar value of repairs and modernization created directly by the Better Housing Program was estimated January 19 at \$213,834,751. The total amount of loans under the modernization credit plan reported, up to January 19, was \$34,647,310, or an increase of \$1,464,583 for the week. Eighty-two thousand, three hundred sixteen loans had been reported to January 19, making the week's increase 3330. The amount of uninsured loans and of cash work created by the program is, of course, far in excess of the insured loans. Ninety-nine new contracts were issued during the week to financial institutions, entitling them to lend under the modernization credit plan, bringing the total number of approved institutions to 12,172. There were, as of January 19, 5201 community better housing campaigns organized or in the process of organization. This represented an increase of 123 communities over the previous week's total.

SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATE QUIZZED

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, Wis., voted to submit a questionnaire to fifty-six school board candidates to determine their qualifications to administer the public schools. Organized labor will ask the candidates if they believe the schools should maintain inviolate the principles of academic freedom. The questionnaires will also ask whether candidates are of the opinion that public school students should be informed on all phases of controversial issues connected with present social and economic problems.

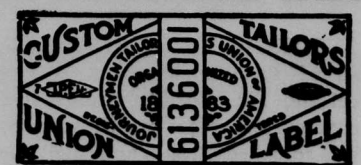
TURKISH WOMEN TO VOTE

Turkish women were eligible to vote for the first time at the recent general elections to choose 399 deputies for the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. Popular enthusiasm for the election is dimmed by the fact that only one political party, the Republican People's Party, exists. The party approves all candidates. The election is therefore largely a question of personal popularity.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BILL READY

Senator Wagner of New York has announced that he has completed preparation of his industrial disputes bill and expects to introduce it in the United States Senate within a few days. While similar to the bill which Senator Wagner introduced at the last session of Congress, some improvements have been included. Complete details are expected to be announced soon.

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